

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(Sundays excepted).

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

(In Advance)  
One Year, \$2.50  
Six Months, \$1.50  
Three Months, \$1.00  
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Semi-Weekly, Per Year, \$2.00

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Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.  
Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 4, 1903

## DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

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## THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR.

There are a number of men in Utah who are coal miners by regular occupation, but have engaged in other kinds of labor for various reasons. Many of them object to work at places where the majority of the employees are foreigners unable to speak English, of rough manners, clammy with their countrymen, and often violent in temperament and ready with knife or still-letto to resent a real or imagined injury. Such laborers are often under the control of some boss, of their own nationality, and combine against other workmen.

This has deterred some of our English speaking miners from taking employment at Sunnyside, Scofield, Castle Gate and other places where the rough classes of Italians, Poles, Hungarians, &c., have been in the majority. And it is such foreign laborers as these that have gone out on strike and joined the miners' union. They are beginning to leave for other fields. Their places are being supplied with English speaking workmen, at wages and conditions that are practically all that the strikers demanded, except the recognition of the union, a point that the employing company will not concede. With their departure the way will be cleared for a better class of employees.

Just now, however, there are openings for coal miners who are not tied up with the union and under its tyrannical bondage. They can find steady work, places to live in, ample protection from violence and threats. No one need fear an assault or an insult, as the militia are at hand to support the civil officers in maintaining the law, and all the legitimate authorities are united for that purpose. We therefore advise coal miners who want to work at their trade at good wages, to respond to the call for decent, English speaking men, by the Utah Fuel company.

The Utah National Guard will remain at their posts at the scene of the recent trouble, until there is complete pacification and no fear of reprisals. This is a costly measure to the State. But it must be borne without a grudge, for an important principle is at stake. If combinations of scheming men can dictate the management of private or public works, compel employees to cease labor at will, prevent persons not in their societies from obtaining employment, and dominate both capital and labor, enterprise will be paralyzed, progress will be barred and liberty will exist but in name.

We hope employers who have in the militia clerks or other assistants whose help they miss greatly, will view this matter in its right light. We think that most of them will try to work along without requiring the return of their men. Many applications have been made to the Governor for the release of such soldiers, but it must be clear to all thinking people that such requests cannot be complied with. The law and its vindication are paramount. The men are mustered into the ranks by military rule, and will have to remain until properly discharged. It would be very unfair to them and unpatriotic to the State, to demand that they return or run the risk of losing their civil employment.

We believe this "civil war" will soon be "over." Either the strikers will move away, or submit and choose work in preference to union dictation, and the places of those who choose to stay out will be filled by non-union and steady labor, and the trouble will disappear. The militia can then go back to their homes and employments, and peace will once more smile upon the coal-producing regions of Utah. Meanwhile let coal miners who want work push out to Pleasant Valley, and leave no excuse to the companies for employing the riff-raff that have caused the disasters to industry in different parts of this country.

## THAT TREATY.

The treaty of 1846 with New Granada is often referred to in the present discussion of the Panama question. By that treaty New Granada agreed that:

"The right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that now exist or may be hereafter constructed shall be open and free to the government and citizens of the United States."

The United States, in return for this, agreed to:

"Guarantee, positively and efficaciously, to New Granada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guarantee, in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory."

That is the essence of the treaty. New Granada promised us right of way across the Isthmus, and we guaranteed the neutrality of that territory, and the rights of sovereignty possessed by New Granada over it. If the treaty is to be construed according to the notions of some government critics, the United States was guilty of perjury in 1857, when it permitted Panama to withdraw from the federation of states known as New Granada; but no such charge is made.

The purpose of the treaty was fully explained by President Polk when it was submitted to the Senate for ratification. He said in part:

"It will be perceived by the thirty-fifth article of this treaty that New Granada proposes to guarantee the right of passage across the Isthmus of Panama, over the natural roads, and over any canal or railroad that may be constructed, on condition that the United States shall make a similar guarantee to New Granada of the neutrality of this portion of her territory and her sovereignty over the same. Our charge d'affaires acted in this matter upon his own responsibility and without instructions. It became my duty to decide whether I would submit the treaty to the Senate and after mature deliberation I have determined to adopt this course."

Discussing further the question of sovereignty he said it had been inserted in the treaty, because "Neither sovereign states nor individuals would extend their capital in railroad or canal construction without some security for their investments, and a civil government must exist there in order to protect the works that shall be constructed. If Great Britain, France or the United States held the sovereignty over the Isthmus, other nations might apprehend that in case of war the government would close up the passage against the enemy, but New Granada is a power which will not excite the jealousy of any nation."

That is the reason why the sovereignty of New Granada was guaranteed. But New Granada is no more, and history proves that this country, while considering itself bound by the treaty to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus and the rights of sovereignty by some power "which will not excite the jealousy of any nation," has not deemed it incumbent upon itself to maintain the sovereignty of either New Granada or Colombia. Secretary Hay is of the opinion that the treaty "goes with the land." It went with the land in 1857, when Panama seceded from New Granada. It went with the land in 1861 when Panama voluntarily joined the United States of Colombia. Since then the United States of Colombia has been transformed into the Republic of Colombia, but Panama has never renounced its right to withdraw, which she reserved when she re-entered the Colombian union. Naturally, the treaty of 1846 again "goes with the land," and henceforth has nothing further to do with Colombia, any more than it had with New Granada when Panama withdrew from that federation.

This is the opinion of the veteran statesman, Secretary Hay, and his opinion is entitled to consideration.

We notice that Panama is not the only department of the Republic of Colombia that feels sore over the idiosyncrasy of the Bogota statesmen who thought they could hold up Uncle Sam. Reports continue to come from Colombia of the impending secession of the States of Cauca and Antioquia for the purpose of casting their lot with Panama, and no wonder! Any part of Colombia would find it advantageous to join Panama, not only on account of its coming prosperity, but because, under the protection of the United States, it will enjoy a more stable government than any of the other South American republics. The State of Cauca comprises about one-half the entire area and occupies the Pacific coast of the republic. The three states of Panama, Cauca and Antioquia are three-fifths of the Colombian territory and contain more than half the population. If this secession should take place, the other six states could do no better than join Panama, too, and thus the question would be settled satisfactory to all concerned.

## THE NEW ALCHEMY.

New interest has been awakened in radium, by the announcement by Sir William Ramsay, an eminent British chemist, that the newly discovered metal emits helium, an element supposed to have been discovered in the sun, by means of certain lines in the solar spectrum. This is thought to prove the possibility of the transmutation of matter from one form into another. Helium is one of the lightest elements known; radium is one of the heaviest. Modern alchemists hope that it some time will be possible to transform lead into gold on the same principle. Too little is as yet known about the newly discovered wonders to warrant any conclusions in that direction, but it must be confessed, that if ever gold is to be so plentiful as to be used for paying material, the common processes of extracting it from the elements in which it is imbedded must be greatly improved upon. The relationship of metals has long been acknowledged, and the recent discoveries in the experiments with radium and helium confirm this. However, from this discovery to the actual transmutation of lead or copper into silver and gold is a gulch as wide and deep as ever.

A house divided against itself cannot do business.

Half the world doesn't know how the other half gets coal.

The Kaiser seems to have something more than a frog in his throat.

Governor Bliss has resigned his pension. Truly this is Bliss beyond compare.

General Reyes says that Colombia can raise half a million men. She'd better let them keep their seats.

No one can blame Russia if she shuts that Manchurian door during the cold and stormy months of winter.

Panama is remarkable for its "wide-open" towns. After a while it will be famous for its wide open canal.

Brooke testified against Wood, and yet by all the laws of pastoral poetry brook and wood should be in harmony.

It is proposed to bring the new canal treaty from Panama in a United States battleship. Would not that be "piling on the agony?"

There is one consolation in the thought that the boys and girls may not dance in the schools; they won't have to pay the fiddler.

Senator Frye is the only great grandfather in the Senate. This makes him the grand old great grandfather man of the American Congress.

Whatever else may be said of Dowle he is a dandy; else how could he get himself appointed manager of his property when it is in the hands of a receiver?

Governor Beckham has withdrawn the troops from Breathitt county. In all probability this means the revival of the feuds that necessitated their presence there.

"If Dickens came to Missouri," says the Kansas City Star. He would undoubtedly remark: This recalls the Garden of Eden, made famous by Martin Chuzzlewit.

The Portland Oregonian claims that every man has a secret ambition to have a cigar named after him. And when achieved, like most other ambitions, it goes up in smoke.

A man named Waltz has confessed to the New York police that he stole diamonds and jewelry valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. He was a genuine Waltz brilliant.

Emil Resek, implicated in several murders in and around Chicago, will plead hypnosis as a defense. It is something quite new and fully as legitimate as the specious plea of insanity.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson has a great scheme for creating a great navy. He says that fifty millions would be sufficient for the first year. The country will agree with him that the amount is quite ample for a starter.

If what his opponents say of him is true, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is the most synonymous rascal in the world. He has been denounced as the artful dodger, imperialist knave, political hamstringer, miserable trickster, great panjandrum, mugwump, smug, face, imperial bagman, imperial trickster, hungry nose, Brummagem bagman, impudent trickster, nefarious, crafty, vulgar, lying, campaigner, little loafer, vulgar rascal, red herring trader, colossal humbug, arch doddler, redheaded despot, bankrupt statesman, slippery fellow, republic smasher, crafty animal, red herring Joe. And he still lives.

The total land area of the world, as given by German authorities, is 52,843,373 square miles. The area of Europe is estimated at 3,919,119 square miles; the area of Asia is 17,231,175 square miles. Africa stands at the old figure of 11,629,175 square miles. America is credited with 16,308,963 square miles. The South Polar regions are estimated to contain 259,115 square miles of land surface and Australia and Oceania are lumped together at 8,493,554 square miles. The estimated population of the world in 1903 is 1,547,423,000, which is an increase of 29,505,000 over the estimates for 1897, or an average increase of 6,584,166 a year.

Investigations carried on by the Swiss government prove that among men over 20 years of age and under 70, the deaths from delirium tremens average half of one per cent. For males over 70 years of age alcohol is given as the principal or concomitant cause of death in 10 per cent of the cases. The general death rate directly referable to acute or chronic alcoholism, without including hepatic cirrhosis or other subsidiary conditions, is 3 per cent. This is regarded as a truly alarming revelation, and it is believed that the percentage is as high in other countries, where the records are but imperfectly kept. Surely the temperance advocates are justified in their struggle with so deadly a foe of mankind.

## THE PANAMA QUESTION.

The Providence Journal.

Spain is the only European country to which Colombia can look with any reasonable hope for sympathy. There is sometimes a certain fellow-feeling among those who have made the same mistakes.

The Hartford Times.

As the people of the United States have not the slightest desire to conquer any part of Colombia, and as our government is already in practical possession of the Isthmus of Panama, with full consent of the people there, how is "a second Boer war" to result from the secession of Panama?

The Atlanta Constitution.

The canal matter is one of supreme business moment to us and to Panama! Both countries are now in a position to treat upon that issue. There is no chance here for quibble and childish complaints because the pie was not properly scalloped before the baking of it. The duty of the hour is to back up the government, ratify the treaty, go to digging on the canal—and talk about the if and buts of the case while the cutting is going on at Panama.

The Chicago Record-Herald.

The people of the new republic of Panama are no longer Colombians.

What are they to be called? If we follow the analogy of Carolina—from which Carolinians—we would get Panamians. There is this difference, however, that Carolina is accented on the last syllable. Hence the word that is daily and gleefully used by the New York Sun—Panamanians. If we turn to the speech of our Anglo-Saxon brethren across the sea we find them following a different course. Panamians, says the Manchester Guardian. Panamanians, says some of the London papers. With as good a start as this, all we need to do is to press the button and get a crop of names that should be sufficient to drive the Isthmians to deep despair, if not to fresh revolution. Panamases, Panamos, Panamotes, Panamates, Panamies, Panamobes, Panamunnes, Panaminos, Panamobos, Panamians, Panaminians, Panams, Pans.

## A LONDON VIEW.

The London Leader.

The free and easy way in which the revolution was abetted and the treaty secured from one of the most remarkable proceedings recorded in international history. If the way in which the United States is exercising sovereignty had been invented in fiction publishers would have hesitated to issue the story of such an incident among their Christmas numbers, but no fiction equals fact.

The London Speaker.

Now, if the United States, in this spirit of "Imperialism" with which Mr. Roosevelt's name is so unfortunately associated, confides (or protects) a province of Colombia, disas the canal, defends it, appropriates it—for, apart from hypocrites, that is what the movement means—then (for the first time since the republic has existed, she enters in the jealousies, the alliances, and the whole international politics of Europe.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Leslie's Weekly for Dec. 3, has a double-page illustration and an article describing the establishment at Philadelphia for the cure of indigent veterans of the naval service. Other illustrations include a page on the rural mail delivery and a front showing Mrs. Roosevelt, the mistress of the White House, sitting at her writing desk. The cover is a splendid drawing of an ocean rescue on the Jersey coast, by L. A. Shaffer. The letter-press includes a very suggestive and vigorous article by the Hon. John Woodward, of the Appellate Division of the New York supreme court, on "The Mob and the Right of Appeal"—New York.

The following is the complete list of contents of the Booklovers Magazine for December: "Portrait of Sir Walter Scott, in color, frontispiece; 'The Last Minute,' T. M. Farrar; 'The Poetry of W. D. Howells,' Richard Arthur; 'Dan Black: Editor and Proprietor,' a story, Paul Piper; 'Pictures and Art Talk,' with 12 reproductions in color and in tint, Estelle M. Harli; 'What Religion Stands for Today,' Amory H. Bradford; 'Religious Leaders of England,' James Douglas; 'The Frost-King,' N. K. Olin; E. Dunbar; 'Language in the Making,' a defense of slang, Herman Spencer; 'A Gigantic Reading Room,' A. Black; 'The Little Lonely Life of Him,' a poem, Edmund Vance Cooke; 'The Message of Christmas-Tide,' and 'The Best New Things from the World of Print.'—Philadelphia.

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'OVER NIAGARA FALLS.'

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